FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

APRIL 29, 1916

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He's Getting Fractious: We'd Better Change His Diet

Congressional · Union · for · Woman · Suffrage

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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 17

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 29, 1916

General Notes of the Week

Seattle Paper to be Edited by Congressional Union

THE manager of the Seattle *Star* has wired to its Washington correspondent asking for a special Washington story on the Susan B. Anthony amendment to be used on May 2. On that day the *Star* is to be edited by the Congressional Union of Seattle.

Suffragists Stop Illegal Voting

SUFFRAGISTS of Coldwater, Mich., have not only sustained their own right of partial enfranchisement, but have succeeded in disenfranchising a large number of men who in previous elections have been voting unlawfully for members of the school board.

In Coldwater, the city election and the school election are held at the same time. The women of the city had been informed that they could not vote at this election, despite the fact that the state law provides for the enfranchisement of women at the school elections. A number of the most active suffragists of the city took the matter up, and petitioned the court for a writ of mandamus compelling special ballots for them. And then it appeared that during the former years many men who were not qualified by the state law to vote at school elections had been voting for members of the board of education along with the city officers, because no special ballots had been provided for them.

So, in sustaining their own right of franchise, Coldwater suffragists disfranchised many men who had been unlawfully voting for members of the school board.

Favor "Women's Bureau" in Labor Department

THE women wage-earners throughout the country are much stirred up in favor of a bill to create a bureau of the Department of Labor devoted to the study of wage and working conditions among women, to be known as the "Women's Bureau." They are more than usually aroused by reason of the recent abolishment of a division in the Bureau of Labor Statistics which formerly specialized in this work.

Miss Marie L. Obenhauer, one of the best-known investigators in the country, has been in charge of this division, which was created while Charles P. Neil was at the head of the Bureau of Labor. Royal Meeker, the present Commissioner of Labor Statistics, for some reason decided to abolish the women's division, and all this specialized work has been discontinued and the special investigators separated from the service.

The Woman's Trade Union League and other organizations are backing the bill in Congress to create the new Women's Bureau. They point to the fact that women are taking a constantly increasing part in all industrial activity and that their conditions of labor and wages are as much entitled to study with a view to improvement as those of men.

Two Hundred Women Office Seekers in Kansas

AN article in the Sunday edition of the Topeka *Daily Capital* gives the number of women office-seekers in equal suffrage Kansas this fall as two hundred.

Among the offices for which the women are candidates are county superintendent, superintendent of public instruction, registrar of deeds, clerk of the district court, county treasurer, probate judge and county clerk.

Referendum on Woman Suffrage in British Columbia

A REFERENDUM on woman suffrage will be taken at the coming general election in British Columbia, and, if the electors approve, women may vote after January 1, 1917. According to Premier Bowser, the same legislation which would amend the elections act to extend the vote to soldiers would also provide votes for women.

Girls Prepare to be Voters

IN South Australia the girls have formed a Social and Political Union for their own education as to the state of social and political matters in (1) South Australia, (2) Australia, (3) the British Empire, (4) the world, with the end in view of learning how and how best to use their votes. The union meets in Adelaide, and the honorable secretary is Miss E. G. Walker, Dover House, Kensington Gardens, South Australia. This is, as far as we know, the first case of future voters themselves forming a league to prepare for the wise exercise of citizenship.

Women Parliamentary Candidates in Denmark

EVENTS move rapidly in Denmark. On June 5, 1915, Danish women received the full rights of citizenship, and in February, 1916, the first two women candidates for Parliament were nominated by the Social Democratic Party—Andrea Brockmann and Helene Berg. Andrea Brockman is a speaker well known at election meetings. In 1897 she was elected forewoman of the tailoresses in Copenhagen, and under her leadership the membership of the Union increased from 40 to 1,000. At the time of the great lock-out, in 1899, she was the representative of the dressmakers during the negotiations with the employers, and she has always taken an active part in the struggle for the enfranchisement of women. The selection of Helene Berg as a parliamentary candidate meets with the warmest approval amongst Danish women, in view of her devoted and persevering labors for the cause of Woman Suffrage. She has also done important work in relation to the laws affecting families and children.

Indian Medical College for Women

THE Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi was formally opened some weeks ago, according to the April number of *Jus Suffragii*, in the presence of a number of Indian princes. This is the first medical college for women to be opened in India.

The speaker of the occasion was the Viceroy of India.

The college contains a central amphitheater, a hall and library, with excellent laboratories and many lecture rooms. It has accommodation for 100 students, while the hospital has 150 beds, and the training school will take 25 fully qualified nurses, with the same number of probationers. The dispensary and hospital for the treatment of out-patients has been built by subscribers in the Punjaub. Three bungalows are already built for the women professors. One special feature is the division of the hospital into units, each complete in itself, containing family wards for separate accommodation, two general wards, two small separate wards, and a central building in each unit for purposes of administration. Thus each professor will have her separate and complete clinic with her own clinical laboratory, demonstrations, and consulting rooms.

The need of such a hospital and college has, of course, long been acknowledged. The building of the college was a woman's scheme, initiated by a woman, carried out by women amongst women for the good of women, and the woman principal, Dr. Platt, will realize the ideals of the promoters.

Gas Helmets Are Provided by Girl

A DISPATCH from northern France to the Birmingham *Age Herald* of April 23 gives an interesting account of the work of a young British woman who has charge of the helmets worn by the allied troops to protect them from the deadly effects of the poisonous gases used by the German soldiers.

She has a large number of Frenchwomen in her charge.

Kansas Welcomes the Envoys

ON the morning of April 12 the Suffrage Flyer reached Kansas City and made a stop of only half an hour there before going on to Topeka. The envoys were made welcome by Mrs. Henry N. Ess, president of the Kansas City Woman Suffrage Association, and in the receiving group were a number of officers and members of the Central Suffrage organization. Mrs. Ess presided at the open air meeting which was held at the Union Plaza and cordially introduced Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who was the first speaker. Mrs. Blatch confirmed the report that she was going to qualify in Kansas as a voter and then briefly outlined the policy of the Woman's Party. She said, "We are going into the west in order to free the women of the east." Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware and Mrs. Agnes Morey of Massachusetts made brief addresses.

At Topeka the envoys were met by a great crowd of women. Gaily decorated automobiles were in waiting and the guests enjoyed a ride before the luncheon which was tendered by one hundred and fifty women of Kansas. To quote the Topeka *Daily Capital,* "The Congressional Union Flying Squadron was all over Topeka during the afternoon." The paper goes on to state that at the luncheon given to the eastern women at Pelletier's tea room, "the rooms were crowded to their capacity." The luncheon, which was a brilliant success, was attended by women from all over the state. Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence, Kan., who was to have been one of the speakers at the luncheon, was called to Washington as a delegate to the D. A. R. Convention. Governor Capper of Kansas, who was a guest of honor with the envoys at the luncheon, welcomed the women of the east and not only extended an official welcome, but, as one envoy said, "The Governor welcomed us with the utmost cordiality and graciousness, saying that he not only believed in woman suffrage but that he believed in the Congressional Union."

Mr. Botkin, Secretary of State, and Judge Davis, of the Supreme Bench, were also at the luncheon. Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Hilles and Miss Stevens made brief speeches following the Governor's address of welcome.

During the afternoon there were many well-attended street meetings. At one busy corner several hundred men and women stopped to listen while Mrs. Hilles, from Delaware, and Miss Hurlburt, of New Jersey, explained the message that the eastern women are carrying to their sisters in the west.

The reception at the Executive Mansion in the afternoon was attended by over one thousand women. Mrs. Capper received the guests assisted by her sister, Mrs. George Sherwood, and Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe. The large number of guests were skillfully handled and there was speaking in three

Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe
Member of the Advisory Council

rooms. There were several hundred out of town guests, large deputations coming from Kansas City and Manhattan.

Street meetings and a parade headed by the Second Regiment Band filled in the time before the big mass meeting in the hall of Representatives in the evening.

Governor Capper made the opening speech and was followed by Mrs. Blatch, who was accorded a rousing welcome. One press report said "As usual, Mrs. Blatch commanded instant respect and sympathy." Resolutions were passed as they were at the other meetings, calling upon the party in power to report out the Susan B. Anthony amendment from this Congress. The meeting lasted until eleven o'clock, and even then when the envoys left many guests were left discussing the enormous significance of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, in a letter just received, says, "Our luncheon was a wonderful success; more people than we could take care of. The reception at the Governor's Mansion was a crush. The house just over-flowed with people, and it was really a wonderful success. The envoys have left with us an extremely pleasant memory. We have had so many compliments on the personnel of the flying squadron. We really feel very set up indeed to think that we belong."

At Wichita, the envoys were met by over one hundred women and a group of men as well. An envoy writes of Wichita: "Wichita was wide awake the moment we arrived until the last moment as the train pulled out." The envoys were the guests of honor at a dinner at the Wichita Club, at which Miss Iris Calderhead, daughter of former Congressman Wm. A. Calderhead, was the toastmistress.

Eugene Stanley, son of the late Governor Stanley, welcomed the visitors from the east in a graceful speech. Mrs. Blatch replied as a Kansian, saying that the day before she had made her application in due form. Mrs. Blatch spoke briefly of the mission of the eastern women, and was followed by Miss Todd and Miss Burns.

The mass meeting at the Princess Theater was a success both as to numbers and as to enthusiasm. The Mayor sent the freedom of the city through one of the local ministers.

Mr. Beachey, who helped suffrage so much when he was in the legislature, spoke and wished the envoys all success in their mission. One press dispatch says, "Not only women, but men too, sat on the very edge of their chairs listening to Mrs. Blatch as she told the story of the Woman's Party." Mrs. Ascough and Mrs. Hilles talked to fourteen hundred students and pupils of the High School. The speakers spoke afterwards of the great appreciation and attention shown by the students. At the close of the meeting the students gave the class yell in honor of the eastern women, ending with a "tiger" of "votes for women—now."

At Hutchinson, Kansas, where the Suffrage Special stopped for less than an hour, the envoys were met by a group of representative men and women and escorted to the Commercial Club where several hundred people met the envoys. The reception was informal and charmingly arranged. Mrs. Blatch spoke briefly and aroused much enthusiasm when she said, "I am an adopted Kansian, but I am not fooling myself into believing that I am a man's political equal in spite of the suffrage privilege. We are not protected in the national government."

At Newton the envoys held street meetings during the hour they were there. The numerous street meetings and even platform meetings at the points where the train stopped, sometimes only ten minues, have been most successful.

The Kansas Press

The Outlook for the Democrats

IT'S the Congressional Union's policy to hold the party in power responsible for each successive turn-down of the national suffrage amendment. The party that has turned down the amendment just now is the Democratic party. It's pretty well understood that the Congressional Union is sharpening its hatchet for all Democrats. Naturally Democrats don't enthuse over the prospective slaughter of themselves.—*Wichita, Kansas, Eagle, April 7.*

Congressional Union Welcomed

THE flying squadron women were themselves guests of honor at a luncheon in the Pelletier tea room that packed the room to capacity, and lasted until nearly four o'clock.

A public reception at the executive mansion, street corner meetings on Kansas Avenue, where the crowds blocked traffic, and a public meeting last night in Representative Hall at the State House that packed the house to the doors were the other items of the day's program. The visiting women proved able talkers, not too vehement, but as a rule logical and impressive. And for enthusiasm—the crusaders in the first three crusades were not better supplied with that commodity.

Everywhere the suffragists—suffragettes, in states where people are opposed to woman suffrage—were the recipients of undivided attention. At the luncheon they were sandwiched in among the Kansas guests, among whom were leading women from all over the state. A constant stream of Kansas suffragists poured through the executive mansion in the afternoon. Just before the evening sssion a street procession, headed by the Second Regiment Band, was staged.

A typical street-corner meeting was held at Eighth and Kansas Avenue by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, and Miss Julia Hurlbut, of New Jersey. Within a few minutes after the automobile, decorated in the Congressional Union colors, and bearing the speakers, stopped at the corner, traffic was blocked by the crowd on the sidewalk and the vehicles in the street.—*Topeka, Kan., Daily Capital, April 13.*

National Suffrage

THE militant suffragettes have undoubtedly given us all a new idea of the need for national suffrage. There really isn't equal suffrage so long as there is not national suffrage. A Kansas woman, with her right to vote, loses that right when she goes to New York. And the big interests of the east—the liquor interests and the money power—are against woman suffrage. Only as the women in the east are helped by the emancipated states of the west will there be hope of equal suffrage. And we out here can help only by demanding national suffrage. Since we have nothing in common either with the liquor interests or the money power, it ought to be our pleasure, as well as our duty, to join in this demand for national suffrage, whereby alone our emancipated daughters of Kansas will have full equality with men even in the liquor and big business-controlled states of the east.—*Wichita, Kansas, Eagle, April 16.*

Colorado Welcomes the Woman's Party

THE "Suffrage Special" arrived in Denver at 3:30 on the morning of April 15. One of the envoys in writing of the visit to Denver said:

"When we stepped out into the clear sunshine and heard the music, it brought back to my mind our leave-taking at Washington. The sunniness of it, and the joy and enthusiasm made me think of the great crowd in the Union Station at Washington. Mrs. Blatch said, in speaking to our friends at the station, 'we know Colorado will receive our message with open minds, and with sympathy;' and that is true. We had a splendid reception from the Denver women."

The envoys were met at the station by Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Mrs. Gambol Gregory, Dr. Margaret Long, Mrs. Louis Mellan, and Mrs. Frances Wayne, and were escorted to the Brown Palace Hotel. The Denver *Post* band lead the procession, playing its gayest airs. In speaking of the enthusiasm of the onlookers, one press dispatch said, "Denver is used to meetings and parades, but this was such a good looking one."

The committee on arrangements, not liking to waste five minutes of the time of the envoys, planned an informal reception in the hotel lounge before the luncheon. While this was in progress, Mrs. Hilles of Delaware and Miss Goode of Washington, D. C., were taken in a motor to the Post Building for a street meeting. From the motor Miss Goode made a brief speech explaining why the eastern women had come to Denver, and then introduced Mrs. Hilles. Mrs. Hilles in a driving speech sent home the fact that the Flying Squadron was on a mission of political import, was nonpartisan, and working for the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The Denver *Post* in commenting on Mrs. Hilles' clear address said, "Mrs. Hilles, daughter of four generations of Democratic Senators, criticised the party of her forefathers more in sorrow than in anger on account of their determined stand against the rights of women."

The luncheon at the Brown Palace Hotel, arranged by Mrs. Edward Yetter, Mrs. Thomas Kelly, Mrs. S. A. R. Brown, and Mrs. Halstead Riter, was a brilliant social success. More than three hundred representative Colorado women were present. The big dining room was charmingly decorated and on the round tables were purple, yellow and white iris.

The chairman of the pioneer committee, Mrs. J. B. Belford, had at two tables the older women who had fought the good fight in the past, and these women listened with tear-filled eyes to the story of the hardships of the eastern women. Other tables were taken by women physicians, women teachers, members of the Garment Workers Union, members of the press, and representatives of the philanthropic group in Denver. Mrs. Lena Kountz Brown, who acted as toastmistress, spoke with simple directness of the present political inequality of women. The real feeling shown by her words brought additional inspiration to those who followed. Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Miss Julia Hurlbut, spoke and the entire company followed each word with understanding and sympathy. The Denver women pledged themselves with a solemnity which was really impressive, to know no party until all

Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell
Member of the Advisory Council

women were free. In speaking of the great mass meeting in the Broadway Theater, the Denver *Post* said, "They gathered eighteen hundred strong; they filled every seat and crowded five deep in the rear. This theater, the scene of so many great political gatherings, has not housed such a host in a month of moons." Another press dispatch said, "the audience was unusually brilliant, not only as to brains, but also as to clothes." The Governor and Mrs. Carlson occupied a box. Other boxes were taken by a delegation from the Mothers' Congress, the Woman's Club, the Press Club, the Pioneer Suffragists, the Round Table Club, and the Women's Public Service Club.

The younger social set was also well represented among the box-holders.

Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, who acted as chairman of the mass meeting, introduced Mrs. Ida Crues McFarlane as chairman of the evening. Mrs. McFarlane extended a cordial welcome to the eastern women and introduced Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York. Miss Todd followed with a rousing speech which brought down the house. Miss Todd in turn was succeeded by Miss Lucy Burns, who was accorded a rousing welcome.

A resolution was presented by the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association through Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, calling on President Wilson and the Democratic party to "lift the load of depressed humanity" by passing the suffrage amendment. Embodied in the resolution was the following: "Be it further resolved that we protest against the undemocratic methods now being used against this measure to free humanity and the continued blocking of its submission to the various states for ratification." The resolution was passed amid rousing cheers.

The meeting concluded with over one hundred and fifty new members, a good collection in cash and pledges to the amount of $600.00. There was every reason for believing that the Colorado women not only understood, but were enthusiastic over the plans of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Blatch said in leaving, "We feel like conquerors after this wonderful experience in Denver. We have no doubt, now, not one lingering doubt that the enfranchised women of Colorado will unite with the women of other states to help us."

Colorado Springs welcomed the envoys royally, continuing the appreciative understanding of the trip, which Denver had so well emphasized.

On the arrival at 2:45 the easterners were met by a committee headed by the local chairman, Mrs. Gertrude Fowler, an old time friend of Mrs. Blatch, who with her had witnessed the enfranchisement of the farm laborers of England in Gladstone's time, and rejoiced at the opportunity of cooperating in liberating the women of her native land.

Dr. Caroline Spencer and Mrs. Robert Kerr, wife of Judge Kerr, accompanied by other Colorado Springs women, announced that the freedom of the city was extended to the envoys, and the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Colorado Springs, as an expression of respect and welcome, had arranged an automobile ride for the visitors to Crystal Park and "the Garden of the Gods." After the pleasant little pleasure trip the envoys returned to the town, where a reception awaited them at the Antlers Hotel. Here speeches explanatory of the purpose of the Suffrage Special were made to a large and appreciative audience, and the day ended with a most delicious dinner in the private dining room of the beautiful Antlers Hotel.

At 7:40 a mass meeting at the Opera House was well attended. The place was packed to its doors and close attention given the program. Mrs. Gertrude Fowler presided, and the first speaker after her able introduction was Mrs. W. D. Ascough of Connecticut, who outlined the purpose and policy of the Congressional Union. She was followed by Miss Helen Todd who enumerated a few of the difficult and almost insurmountable obstacles experienced in campaign work in the east, and who aroused wild applause as she compared the eastern attitude with the generous community interest of western men and women.

Mrs. Blatch brought the meeting to its fitting climax with her logical explanations of the partial enfranchisement of western women, and the need of actual political equality for all women of the United States. Mrs. Hilles gave an appeal for practical help just now when there is urgent work to be done, and Mis Lucy Burns answered questions which showed so plainly the attention both men and women had given the speakers.

The Colorado Press

Greatest Appeal Since Civil War

NOT since the days of the Civil War has a more significant movement been started and carried forth than the one which the Congressional Unionists represent—a movement which aims directly at the enfranchisement of all women of the United States through amendment to the federal constitution.—*The Denver Post, Denver, Colo., April* 15.

Reception to Woman Voters

NO politics, no partisanship, no factionalism, nothing but the heartiest and most cordial reception and welcome will be extended by the people of Denver to the notable group of eastern women who will stop in the city, Saturday, on their way to the woman voters' conference in Salt Lake City.

"We may differ from the visitors as to methods of arriving at a given point," said John T. Barnett, national Democratic committeeman from Colorado, "but I for one shall be delighted to meet the eastern suffragists and hear what they have to say."

"We shall honor ourselves by honoring the notable women who are to visit Denver," said a man high in business circles who inclosed a contribution to the entertainment fund.—*Denver Post, April* 9.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Mr. Carlin's Responsibility

IT is a matter of importance that a Democratic party leader, Congressman Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia, is willing to assume the responsibility for the parliamentary situation by which the vote on the Susan B. Anthony resolution in the House of Representatives is refused. To a delegation of southern women, Representative Carlin made several significant statements. Without attempting to quote his exact words, the substance of his statements is:

First: That he was willing to assume full responsibility for the action of the Judiciary Committee in voting to postpone indefinitely consideration of the equal suffrage resolution, since he was in charge of the parliamentary proceedings for the Democratic majority on that committee.

Second: That, in consequence of the policy pursued by the Congressional Union for woman suffrage, he had by a parliamentary maneuver defeated a majority of the committee by a minority.

Third: That he would undertake to have the suffrage resolution reported from the committee and given an immediate vote in the House if the national officers of the Union would send to him a signed statement that the organization was nonpartisan and would promise to abandon its policy of holding the party in power responsible for the failure to legislate on the bill and its plan of pursuing this policy to the extent of campaigning against individual Democrats.

In his first statement, Mr. Carlin has admitted that the rules and parliamentary practices in committee are only machinery which the party leaders use to defeat or to advance legislation. He practically says that the bill was placed in his hands for the purpose of postponing action in the House upon it. The same rule, of course, works both ways. If Mr. Carlin had the power to delay a report on the bill, he has the power to hurry such a report as well.

In regard to his statement that a minority of the committee had defeated the majority, it appears to us interesting to note that the minority vote was the vote of the majority party.

By his third statement, Mr. Carlin demonstrates most clearly that he, as a party leader, recognizes the power of the policy of the Congressional Union to such an extent that he is willing, openly, to offer terms for its discontinuance. Also he very frankly admits that he is able to give the Susan B. Anthony amendment a report from the committee and a vote upon the floor of the House whenever he so desires.

By his frank admissions and equally frank proposals, Mr. Carlin has shown how seriously he regards the work of the Union.

What Constitutes an Emergency?

THE suffragists on the Judiciary Committee must be encouraged when they see how this committee can take prompt action in a case which members regard as an emergency. A very recent report shows that a bill may be received, acted on by the sub-committee, approved by the whole committee, reported by the committee to the House, and voted on in the House, in three days.

The bill which received this prompt attention has to do with the property of one woman. It was a bill to clear the title to a piece of land which this woman owned. The Order of Elks desired to purchase her real estate, but hesitated to take it owing to the clouded title, due to a faulty court decision. This bill, Senate No. 3560, reached the Judiciary Committee April 4; three days later, April 17, Representative Graham of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill. Mr. Graham said:

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to a matter which requires, in order to give relief, that immediate action should be taken with respect to it. There is on the calendar an act, No. 3560, passed by the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, passed through its sub-committee and through the general committee and reported here for action."

Mr. Graham then explained the purpose of the bill. He said: "This bill is a remdial act and will cure the title. The sale to the Order of Elks is pending. Unless peedy action is taken the sale of this property will be lost and this woman will be left with her imperfect title unmarketable and unsalable." In reply to an inquiry from a member as to when the bill reached the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Graham replied, "April 14, and it passed the Senate March 9."

The Speaker said, "Once in a while there is a matter of emergency, and it seems to the Chair, from what the Chair was told about this bill, that this is a case of emergency."

There was no objection. The bill was ordered to a third reading and was at once passed.

Those members of the Judiciary Committee who are friends of suffragists will see that if the property interest of one woman constitutes an emergency to be relieved by the House of Representatives, the denial of political rights to the majority of the women of the United States is much more of an emergency.

Platform Meetings of the "Suffrage Special"

THE division or platform meetings of the "Suffrage Special" conducted under the direction of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, continue to be among the most important features of the western trip. Every stop, even of five minutes, means a speech from the platform of the car and a response from the waiting crowd. A stop of ten or twelve minutes means, Mrs. Hilles says, two or three speakers, and always new members.

In a letter dated April 19, Mrs. Baker writes: "I wish you might see some of these meetings and see the looks of amusement of the men as our train pulls in, gay with our Congressional Union colors. They invariably call out 'here come the suffragettes,' but very soon they are saying, 'she's all right' and 'that's straight, lady,' or some such approving phrase. And as the train pulls out of the station we hear, 'bully for you,' 'good luck,' and so forth."

ANOTHER member of the party says, "I am not exaggerating, not one bit, when I say that after all my suffrage experiences, I feel a new thrill at every one of these platform meetings."

After leaving Las Vegas, Miss Burns wrote, "These platform meetings are really quite wonderful. Though we only stopped for fifteen or twenty minutes we had a good meeting. The speakers had to go without luncheon in order to address the people, but they did not mind it in the least."

At Albuquerque, which boasts of a model spick and span station, the local suffragists did all in their power to make the suffrage rally at the station a success. The coming of the envoys had been advertised by cleverly drawn posters and the eastern women found waiting them quite an enthusiastic reception.

Mrs. Joshua Reynolds, president of the New Mexico state branch of the Congressional Union, received the envoys. With her were Mrs. Margaret Medler, Mrs. A. B. McMillen, Mrs. Phelix H. Lester, and Mrs. Poyas-Johnston.

The crowd listened attentively to the speakers and gave each one a round of applause.

AT Prescott, Ariz., on the afternoon of April 19, between three and four hundred people were gathered at the station platform when the "Suffrage Special" pulled in for a twelve minutes' stop. The envoys were welcomed by Mrs. Emma J. Kent, president of the Monday Club, Mrs. Wells, wife of Judge E. W. Wells, Dr. H. T. Southworth, Mr. J. R. Gardner, Mrs. E. S. Clark, and Miss Grace Sparks, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Nineteen members were secured in the twelve minutes. It was a very representative gathering; so many business and professional men, and quite as many men as women were in the crowd.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles

A letter from the "Suffrage Special" of April 19 says: "At Williams (Arizona), where there was nothing in sight but a water tank, a restaurant, and a picture postal card shop, we had a tremendous crowd. They were such splendid people. Thirty new members joined and we only stopped for twenty minutes."

Sometimes the meeting is held in the station and at other times, when the station is small or the crowd is unusually large, the speakers stand on the platform of the train. The envoys mingle with the audience distributing literature and taking the names of people who join the Union.

Sometimes people who live at a distance from the station will drive to the town to see the "Suffrage Special" and be present if any meeting is to be held. Often a county or town officer will come up to the speakers and offer any courtesies that he may be able to give them while the meeting is in progress, so anxious is he that they be assured of the sympathy of the west for their cause. Such offers are taken advantage of whenever it is possible, but usually the time of the stop is so short that the friendly offer is taken for the deed.

MRS. Hilles is, naturally, always a speaker at platform meetings, and crowds are always eager to hear why she, a Democrat and a descendant of one of the most notable Democratic statesmen of his day, is urging all enfranchised women to vote against the party of her fathers.

Everywhere audiences are interested in the formation of the Woman's Party, its purpose and its means of accomplishing that purpose. And they are always responsive to appeals for aid and quick to show their understanding of, and sympathy with the policy of the Congressional Union.

The Mass Meeting at El Tovar

AT El Tovar, Grand Canyon, Ariz., a mass meeting was held in the music room of the picturesque little hotel.

When the envoys reached El Tovar, they were told that they would have in competition with them at the hotel where the meeting was to be held Indian Hopi dances, and an illustrated lecture on the Canyon. But, from the way the people crowded over to where the envoys were speaking, it was evident that they were the first attraction.

A crowd of people from every part of the country made up their audience.

The envoys' great amendment banner was displayed in the music room of the hotel where it formed a background for the speakers.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Lucy Burns. The speakers were Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Edith Goode, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Nelson G. Whittemore, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

The audience was delighted with the speeches and showed a complete understanding of the appeal the envoys are making to the west.

Photo by H. T. Cowling

El Tovar, Arizona

They were especially interested in Miss Goode's exposition of how the Judiciary Committee is blocking the amendment in Congress.

Mrs. Hilles and Mrs. Blatch made their usual forceful appeal and at the end of the meeting the crowd responded with a generous collection.

When the resolution calling upon Congress to report the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the states for immediate ratification the audience passed them unanimously. The resolution will be forwarded to both houses of Congress at once and will be read into the *Congressional Record*.

The envoys left a cheering audience when they started away from El Tovar.

The train pulled out with the purple, white and gold decorations fluttering from the windows, having carried the message of unfranchised women of the east to the very rim of the canyon, a mile below sea level.

The Response to The Call

THE response to the Call to form a Woman's Party in Chicago in June is most enthusiastic. From all parts of the country comes the assurance that the convention will be attended by large groups of club women and state delegations. Many women are writing to ask for information as to the appointment of delegates, apportionment of votes, etc. All the letters show the serious interest the women of the country are taking in the formation of the new political party.

Despite the fact that the call, in leaflet form, has been sent by the thousand to women in every state in the Union, each day brings letters asking for additional copies.

Miss Minnie D. Abbot writes that she is organizing a delegation for the Woman's Party Convention which will go from Atlantic City.

A letter from Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia, dated April 24, says: "At tomorrow's meeting of the executive committee the best means for getting together a Pennsylvania delegation will be carefully arranged. . . . I hope to arrange to go to this great historical event."

Later news from Pennsylvania says that quite a large delegation has been organized in that state besides many other suffragists who will go singly or in groups.

Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pennsylvania member of the Advisory Council of the Union, Miss Sarah Floyd Tompkins and Miss Harriet Delos have been chosen as delegates from their state.

Bina M. West, the Supreme Commander of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Lady Maccabees, one of the largest and most influential organizations of the women in the country, has written to say that she will assist in every way possible in organiziing a delegation of members of the association who are anxious to attend the convention.

New York is sending a number of women and the New England states have respoded most ethusiastically to the call.

Mrs. Jenny Law Hardy, of Michigan, says, "I shall be very glad to attend the Convention in Chicago next June."

A letter from Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell, corresponding secretary branch, gives the names of delegates and alternates from the executive committee who have been chosen to go to Chicago.

Among the other responses that are coming in every mail to the reply to the Call are the following:

"I am delighted with the Call to form a Woman's Party in Chicago June 5 to 7. It will prove another forward step toward our citizenship and another move to make the men take notice. I plan to be in Chicago at that time. I glory in the work of the Congressional Union."

MRS. HUGH G. HARRISON,
Second Vice-Chairman, Minnesota Branch.

"I have just received your letter and in reply say that I expect to be there on June 5, 6 and 7, and will bring as large a delegation from Colorado as possible."

MRS. LILLIAN H. KERR,
First Vice-Chairman, Colorado Branch.

A large number of Washington women have signified their intention to be present and aid in the formation of the Woman's Party.

From the wonderful enthusiasm invoked by the Call we can easily see that the Chicago Woman's Party Convention is to the women of the country of much more interest than the great Republican convention which is to be held in that city at the same time.

CALL
TO THE
WOMAN'S PARTY CONVENTION
CHICAGO, JUNE 5, 6 AND 7

We, officers of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, representing thirty-six unenfranchised states, in conference assembled in Washington, on April eighth and ninth, 1916, appeal to the four million enfranchised women of the west, urging them to do all in their power to press for the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment.

The fact that one-fifth of the electoral vote and one-third of the vote necessary to elect the next President comes from the suffrage states, gives voting women such power in Congress as to make certain the passage of the national amendment if they will unite in its support. Congress has blocked the amendment at every turn, however, and only by the insistent demand of women voters can its passage be secured.

We call, therefore, upon all our fellow-members in the suffrage states, to assemble with us in Chicago on June 5th, 6th and 7th to launch a Woman's Party which will work independently of all existing political organizations to secure the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment.

Members of the Union from non-suffrage states are urged to be present at the Chicago convention and help in forming the plans for the Woman's Party. The voting will be limited to members of the Union from the suffrage states.

The Press of the Country

The Eastern Missionaries

It will be about the first occasion on record where communities struggling along in the dark—as the suffragists frankly admit the thirty-six states mentioned are—have sent missionaries to progressive, enlightened sections. They won't go on a strictly missionary trip, though; they plan to declare war on backsliding politicians and see that they climb on the bandwagon or get rolled under its wheels.—*Oakland, Cal., Tribune, April* 9.

The S. O. S. Call

THE S. O. S. call from the unenfranchised women of the east to their sisters in suffrage Kansas was made last night to an audience that jammed Representative Hall.

Following the speeches, the Kansas chapter of the Union nearly doubled its membership.—*The Topeka Daily Capital, April* 13.

Appeal of East to Denver

TWENTY-FIVE women came out of the East yesterday to teach the women of Colorado the value lying in a vote, what a priceless treasure it is and what power and majesty it represents, and to show how in this country there are women who are willing, if need be, to die, to attain the ballot.

There is no event on record in this city, famed for its hospitality, when a group of women from all walks of life, meeting under one roof for the purpose of extending hospitality to a group of strangers were moved and thrilled and enthused as were the Denver women at the luncheon given at the Brown in honor of the eastern suffragists who are touring the country. . . .

The latest spark that underlies the great bond known as the "sisterhood of women" was lighted yesterday by a rare flame of enthusiasm that swept the women of Denver off their feet.

Roused by the ringing words of their visitors from the East who had come to ask their aid in their fight for the franchise, 300 women who attended the suffrage luncheon at the Brown Palace Hotel pledged their aid to the effort to put through the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress for equal suffrage.

Resolutions were passed which promised loyal support to the fight of the Congressional Union, represented by a dozen distinguished visitors from the East. Dozens of women signed the membership card of the organization and promised to flood the Congressmen from Colorado and the members of the Judiciary Committee with letters demanding the passage of the amendment.—*Denver Post, April* 16.

The Expectations of Politicians

Neither set speech nor informal argument is to be permitted. The women delegation are expected to sit silent and keep tab on the proceedings as they affect the issue of national woman's suffrage by constitutional amendment. It will be another case of Madame De Farge at her knitting, or Patience on her monument, we know not which until the sphinx nods.—*Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colo. April* 17.

A Logical Step

THE inevitable and logical step in woman's work for political enfranchisement has been taken. At a meeting in Washington the other day, suffrage leaders formed a political party of woman voters who can, if necessary, go into the next election as an independent party.

This is political strategy of the highest sort. The suffrage states are doubtful states and every one is wanted badly by the political parties. . . .

When a political party sees before it a determined group of independent women voters who are standing together to help the party which helps them and votes against the party which is against them, suffrage becomes an issue and that group holds the balance of power.—*Vermont Advance, April* 22.

Suffrage Goal in Sight

THE preliminary redoubts have all been taken by the American suffrage army, and the final movement on the citadel of nation-wide suffrage has begun. *Chicago, Illinois, Examiner, April* 21.

Women and Politicians

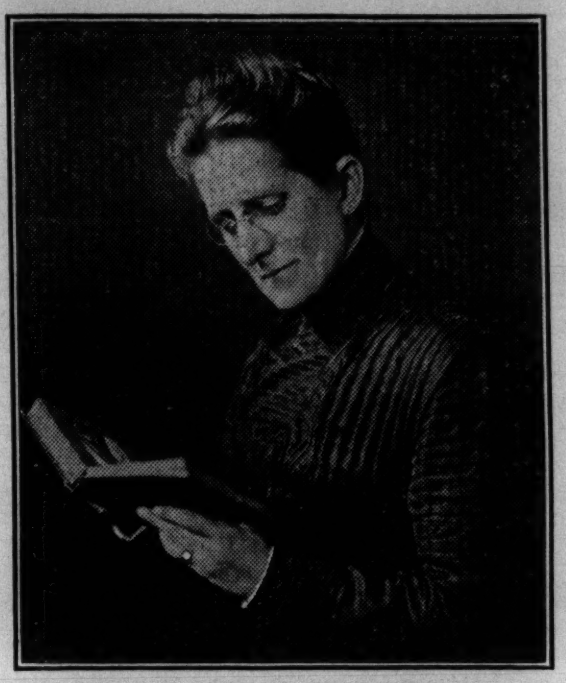
IN taking his stand the women are playing the political game as the politicians of the male sex have been playing it since the foundation of the republic, and the organization of parties. Their motto appears to be: "If you are not for us we are against you, no matter what your politics."—*Helena, Montana, Record, April* 8.

The Suffrage Envoys at Cheyenne

THE "Suffrage Special" reached Cheyenne at 8:00 on the evening of April 15. The local committee escorted the envoys direct to the parish house, where, in spite of the rainstorm, over three hundred people were assembled. One envoy wrote that the number of men present at the meeting was particularly interesting. She said the place seemed to fairly abound with judges and other distinguished male citizens.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Robert Martin, and Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, professor of political economy of the Wyoming State University, made the address of welcome. Miss Theresa Jenkins introduced Mrs. Blatch.

An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. Blatch of a framed copy of a facsimile of the Governor's signature attached to the act enfranchising the women of Wyoming when the state came into the Union. In a graceful speech Dr. Hebard presented it in the name of the Commercial Club.



Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard
Vice-Chairman, Laramie, Wyoming Branch

The Commercial Club of Cheyenne had previously sent a letter to Mrs. Blatch urging that Mrs. Blatch take up her residence in Cheyenne. The letter expressed hearty appreciation of the work that Mrs. Blatch and her associates are doing.

The speakers of the evening were Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Blatch, Miss Hurlbut, and Mrs. Townsend Scott, of Maryland.

The Cheyenne women were particularly interested in meeting Mrs. Scott, as some of the first work for suffrage in Wyoming was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. William Bright, of Baltimore, Md., the home of Mrs. Scott.

The audience showed a deep interest in the mission of the envoys and a ready response to the appeals for political aid which were made to them, and the many inquiries that were made concerning the formation of the Woman's Party indicate that Wyoming will be well represented in Chicago in June.

The Appeals For Political Aid

THE following appeals are some of the most interesting that are being carried on board the "Suffrage Special" to the women of the free states of the west.

A striking personal appeal has been used from Mrs. William H. Fenton, of Georgia, a long-time suffragist, who has been called, "Georgia's foremost citizen." She writes:

Dear Sisters in the Cause for Woman Suffrage:

I am anxious that your mind should be freed from the impression that southern women are a unit for states rights on this subject and opposed to the federal amendment.

We, in the south, have been anxious that our Congressional Representatives should evince a willingness to accord to the women of our section the same political privileges which have been graciously given to the women of the west. We were disinclined to believe they would refuse. . . . We are also constantly appealing to our legislatures to give us liberty to express our ideas concerning the education of our children, and to secure the passage of laws to raise the age of consent—it is now as low as ten years in Georgia, . . . to allow mothers equal ownership in their children, to allow women to practice law in Georgia. . . .

Many of our men frankly tell us, "We have no objection to your voting but we are opposed to giving the ballot to negro women and we must keep the south solid to prevent negro domination." Of course, we understand this specious argument because the negro man is in no sense superior to the negro woman and he has had the ballot privilege nearly ever since the civil war.

This intolerable situation is compelling a growing unrest of our intelligent women who are tired of asking for bread and who are given only a stone. You have party divisions in the free states. It is up to you to secure from your Representatives a clear expression as to this question of keeping in bondage a vast number of women throughout the Union who are compelled to ask for relief where relief measures are not only refused but scoffed at by men who are themselves unworthy of the ballot privilege.

We southern women ask you as patriotic women endowed with authority to do things to use your voting power in this present campaign to secure the election of Congressional Representatives who will demand woman suffrage in all the states of the Union.

(Signed) MRS. WM. H. FELTON.
Cartersville, Ga.

The following appeal is signed by Emma M. Gillette, Ellen Spencer Mussey, Gertrude E. Leonard, dean, honorary dean and secretary of the Washington College of Law, and by other lawyers:

To All Enfranchised Women Lawyers:

We, members of the bar and students of law of the District of Columbia appeal to women members of the bar in the states where women vote, to help us to obtain the right of suffrage.

We do not need to remind you of the absurdity of denying to women who practice law, the right to vote for the legislators who make that law for judges and for those who execute it. . . .

Appreciating better than the average woman can the tremendous, in some states, insuperable, legal and political difficulties involved in woman suffrage referendum, we strongly desire the passage of the national suffrage amendment, which forbids any state to disfranchise a citizen on account of sex.

Will not each one of you use her power as a voter to accomplish this? Will you not make it clear to the Democratic party, which is now in power, that you expect that party to secure the passage of the amendment during the present session?

And will you not also make use of your understanding of legislative procedure to convince other voting women of the superiority of this method of obtaining suffrage, and so enlist their allegiance and political aid for the millions of disfranchised women who need it?

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, composed of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, Woman Suffrage Party, and College Equal Suffrage League send a separate appeal to each of the free states. One reads:

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association:

An organization of 6,000 men and women appeals to you, free women of Kansas, to encourage our small eastern state, by using your political power to help us obtain the rights of enfranchisement and free citizenship. Our progress here is held up by a corrupt political machine. . . . We work and meet with no results. . . .

We therefore ask you to put your political strength back of the national suffrage amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, now before Congress. In particular, we urge you to let your Senators and Representatives, and the Democratic party, now in power, know at once that you desire them to secure the passage of the amendment during the present session.

The New Mexico suffragists give as the reason for their appeal that according to their state constitution, "it will require twenty-five years before any change can be made in favor of woman suffrage." The Virginia suffragists explain that "it is utterly impossible for Virginia women to obtain suffrage through a referendum of the voters."

The following appeal is signed by a long list of Virginia school teachers:

To all women teachers in the twelve suffrage states:

We, school teachers of Virginia, appeal to you to help us obtain the right of suffrage.

Our task is to educate Virginia children, to prepare them for citizenship. Yet the Virginia legislature duing its present session has not only refused even to let the question of woman suffrage be submitted to the voters, but has also refused the request of women for admission to the State University. The salaries of most rural teachers in Virginia range from $100 to $250 for the school year.

To you whose state universities have always been open to you as they are to your brothers, to you teachers in California with its splendid system of state aid to school districts, to you in the state of Washington, which leads the country in providing comfortable homes for rural teachers, to all of you whose political freedom enables you to secure justice for yourselves and for others, we appeal for political aid.

We ask you to put your political strength back of the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment. And because Congress hears the distant voice of voting women more clearly than the voice of us disfranchised women near by, we urge you to let Senators and Representatives, and the Democratic party, now in power, know that you desire them immediately to refer to the states the amendment, which we hope and believe will be ratified by the State of Virginia.

The Legislative League of New York urges women voters "to put the immediate national enfranchisement of women before all considerations of party."

The Deputation to Representative Carlin

"As the leader of the parliamentary forces in charge of the direction of the bill, I have been held largely responsible for the action taken upon it," said Representative Carlin of Virginia, member of the House Judiciary Committee, to a deputation of suffragists, members of the D. A. R. and the Congressional Union who called upon him Wednesday of last week.

The deputation, which was under the leadership of Mrs. J. A. Keating, of Oregon, was composed largely of southern women, who were in Washington attending the annual convention of the D. A. R. It assembled at Continental Hall, the national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and went from there to the capital in decorated automobiles. The purple, white and gold banners, and the regalia which the women wore have become most familiar to the Washington public.

Mr. Carlin received the deputation at his office in the House Office Building, but it so entirely overflowed the room that at his request the members reassembled in the Democratic Caucus Room, which was filled to its capacity.

Mrs. Keating, as spokesman of the party, told Mr. Carlin of the attitude of the women voters of the west toward the federal amendment, and declared that the democratic women of Oregon intended to use their power as voters to help enfranchise the voteless women of the east. She asked that the Democratic party prove loyal to the voters who had been loyal to it.

The southern women who spoke emphasized the fact that suffragists were assured that they could not carry the southern states by a referendum vote and on that account were united in appealing to Congress to pass the amendment and eliminate the waste of time and money spent in trying to secure suffrage state by state. Mrs. A. B. Barber, of Texas, wife of Captain Barber of the U. S. A., made an exceedingly interesting speech, declaring that all southern suffragists were heartily in favor of the amendment.

Miss Fanny M. Brook, who is a constituent of Mr. Carlin and a representative of some of Virginia's finest old families, spoke urging Mr. Carlin to do everything in his power to put the Susan B. Anthony amendment before the states at this session of Congress. Mrs. Pflaster, who is also a resident of Mr. Carlin's district, made a splendid appeal as a Democratic woman. She told Mr. Carlin that she had always been a Democrat and always hoped to be, but that she intended to hold the party responsible for the passage of the bill. She impressed upon Mr. Carlin the fact that Democratic women are united in urging its immediate passage.

Mrs. Spencer Murray of Connecticut also spoke asking that Mr. Carlin vote to have the bill brought before the House at this session of Congress.

In reply, Mr. Carlin said that he was always glad to receive a delegation of ladies and always ready to do whatever he could for them. "Personally," he said, "I am not opposed to woman suffrage." As leader in the parliamentary proceedings in the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Carlin made an offer to report the suffrage resolution out of committee and give it an immediate vote in the House this session, if the national officers of the Congressional Union would send him a signed statement saying that the Union was a nonpartisan organization and agreeing to withdraw their plan to demand that the Democratic party, as the majority party, go before the women voters in the next election for reelection on its record on equal suffrage.

Mr. Carlin treated his vistors with the most courteous consideration and showed by his attitude that the issue to him had assumed real political significance.

Among the women who composed the deputation were: Mrs. Pflaster, Miss Fanny M. Brook, Mrs. Henry Mann, of Virginia; Mrs. J. A. Keating, of Oregon, formerly of Georgia; Mrs. A. B. Barber, of Texas; Mrs. Ella M. Dean, Miss Maude Younger, of California; Miss Virginia Arnold, of North Carolina; Mrs. Spencer Murray, of Connecticut, Mrs. T. B. Horton, formerly of Kentucky, Misses Gertrude and Ruth Crocken, and Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Illinois.

Daughters of the American Revolution and the Congressional Union

"A FEW years ago," said Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Washington College of Law, and a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, "when I spoke of equal suffrage to a group of Daughters I felt like an outsider. Now I find that the entire organization is really a suffrage delegation."

And indeed it seems as if the historic national headquarters of the Congressional Union is as much a headquarters for "D. A. R.'s" as is Continental Hall. Every day saw new names of D. A. R. delegates in the "Register" at suffrage headquarters which is kept for each out-of-town guest.

"The Little White House," with its charming tea-room and lovely old parlors, was the scene of many hospitalities which were held for the visiting delegates. Sunday afternoon Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the most prominent candidate for the office of president-general of the organization and a new member of the Advisory Council of the Union, was the guest of honor at a tea given there by the officers of the Union. Mrs. John Jay White and Miss Alice Paul, national chairman, were hostesses for the occasion. Among the D. A. R. delegates present were Mrs. Henry Mann, former vice-president general, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, former vice-president general, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, member of the Advisory Council of the Union, Mrs. Chas. R. Davis, of Duluth, Minn., and Miss Marion McCants, of South Carolina. Mrs. Guernsey is a woman voter from Independence, Kan. Mrs. S. C. Ripley, a member of the Maine delegation gave a tea at the Union Headquarters during the week for the entire Maine delegation. Mrs. James H. Rickertson is another prominent member from Maine who is taking an active interest in the Union and helped at headquarters during the week.

Mrs. John Keating, the only delegate to the D. A. R. Convention from Oregon, was the honor guest at another tea at suffrage headquarters on Tuesday of last week. Mrs. White, Miss Paul, Mrs. George Odell, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Miss Ada Flatman were the hostesses.

Mrs. William Cummings Story, president-general of the Daughters, has been a member of the Congressional Union for the past two years.

It was through the efforts of Mrs. Orton, of Ohio, that the appeal from the D. A. R. of that state to the women voters of the west was secured for the suffrage envoys to carry to the western women. This appeal has been given wide publicity and has met with a most sympathetic and enthusiastic response from the women of the free states.

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(*Continued on page 12, column 2*)

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Mrs. Josephine K. Linton	3
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Mrs. M. C. Reed	3
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Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	1
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Total through April 22 secured by members	2,729

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(Continued from page 11)

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Collections	10.65
Membership fees	47.00
Total	$4,263.52
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	128,099.35
Total collected through April 18, 1916.	$132,362.87

NOTE: In the issue of THE SUFFRAGIST of April 8, the donation of $500 from the Political and Organization Committee of the New York branch should have read $750. The following donations: Miss Anna Constable $100, Miss Marion May $100, Mrs. Lewis Delafield $25, and Miss Eleanor Brannan $25, should have been omitted. Thus the total of these four sums, $250, makes the total for the Political and Organization Committee of the New York Branch $750, instead of $500.

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Of THE SUFFRAGIST, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for April, 1916.
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Business Manager: Miss S. Ada Flatman, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.
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S. ADA FLATMAN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this nineteenth day of April, 1916.
ALBERT H. SNILLINGTON.
(My commission expires September 23, 1920.)